WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 .- For me to pay a tribute to the memory of Edwin M. Stanton, after all that has been said, and so elequently and manfully said, in THE TRIBUNE, may seem something worse than superfluous. Indeed, the whole country appears bent on making up in Jaurels and roses laid on his coffin for all honor and love withheld from him while living. But be that is gone was my friend-my friend for nearly a quarter of a century, and therefore utter silence though ever so sorrowful, would seem almost to myself like forgetfalness and ingrati-

This death has depressed rather than shocked me I looked for it as a sad certainty. The last time I saw Mr. Stanton, I could see in him little of my old friend, except the eyes. They retained to the last their fullness and great beauty-out of them looked the old leonine expression, strong, flery, and masterful. But the hand of death was even then at his throat-he breathed gaspingly and his voice was faint. The muscles of that once-powerful and wellkuit frame were relaxed-its nerves of steel seemed shattered, while his step once so singularly characteristic, so full of assertion and subjugation. seemed to have parted with both vigor and will lightness and weight.

He spoke then of having finished his work; sadly as knowing that it was all too soon—too like a going down in mid-ocean, but in no tone of unmanly complaint, and I can hardly believe true what I hear affirmed, that his death was hastened by a keen and otter sense of the lack of a just and general appreciation of his labors and sacrifices. I believe he was too great a man, too proud and austere a nature to suffer to such a degree from such a cause. Never having lived for popularity, he was not likely to die for the lack of it. Indeed, had he possessed a more bealthful buman desire for praise, more love of love, it would have been better, happier for him. To popular apprehension there was little in the man to all out that affectionate faith and sympathy which Mr. Lincoln, almost from the first, inspired. He had little hold on the hearts of the people for whom be had endured and sacrificed so much, for whom he toiled so terribly, to whom he gave the very heart out of his life. They leaned on him in the hour of peril, but they did not cling to him when it was past. They knew his work, but they scarcely knew him. His death has shocked and solemnized them, but they do not mourn for the man, with a tender, personal sorrow. Something of the awfulness of his great work invests him still. Something of the trange remoteness of that great work removed him from us, even in life. He had already taken his place as a historical figure, to greaten and soften as the years go by-to grow grand and gracious in the eyes of new generations of freemen. By-and-by some hero-worshiping Carlyle of a biographer will complete his anotheosis.

The popular idea of Mr. Stanton is of a grand national watch-dog-a rough mastiff, fiery-eyed and always on the alert-ferociously faithful, having a growl of warning and a grip of death for the ene mics of the household, and being by no means a safe playmate for the most friendly. Few, perhaps, will have any computations visitings for having forgot ten their gruff guardian, as soon as the long night of threatening and danger was over-many will think he was sufficiently rewarded by the master coming to pat his head, and call him by a new name, as he lay a-dving.

I am thankful that all my recollections of Mr. Stanton are worthy and pleasant. In all the years of our acquaintance I saw little of that passionate and over-bearing spirit-that irascibility, brusqueness, and gustiness for which he was famed. In social life, as I first knew him, he was simple and earnest in manner, direct to abruptness-in conversation, impatient of nonsense, and scornful of shams-given to argument and analysis, with opinions sharply defined and somewhat aggressively advocated. He had a great grasp of life-he was competent, indomitable-he was incarnate will. I surely counted for him on many years of labor and honor, on the fruition of the passion and purpose of his strong manhood, on a green and tranquil old age. Most surely I never looked to stand by the grave where he should lie, smoothed right nobly into his long rest," after such a toilsome, tumultuous, hurried, holidayless life-a life, over-tilled, though unfinished. He has gone too soon, but he has lived much. I find it strange that I, of far feebler mold, and more uncertain will, survive, to say of him, as was said of Ireton, another prodigious worker, "One brave heart and subtle working brain are ended."

This I will say of my great friend: from the first to the last, from the time when I knew him best in the city of his adoption, as a young man of very , though, as I then judged, not brilliant ability, of more force than genius, a bold, yet guarded thinker, a rising lawyer and politician-up to the time of his greatest eminence and power I saw no change in the manner of Mr. Stanton. I felt in it no touch of arrogance, no frost of hauteur. I found him always kindly though prompt, and courteous, though unceremonious; always ready to counsel and help in any good work. It is true that I met him but unfrequently, true that I never asked much, or often, so never came in conflict with his large plans, and his inexorable will, as I might have done, had I been a Congress-woman, or a Major-Gen-

and protection, which was like "the shadow of great rock in a weary land". G. G.

#### THE AIR AND RESPIRATION.

The fourth lecture of the scientific course before the American Institute was delivered last night in the large hall of the Cooper Union by Prof. J. C. Draper of the City College. The room was well filled, and the lecturer was frequently applauded by his audience, particularly the younger portion thereof, who, in addition to being demonstratively grateful for the instruction imparted, were most boisterously tickled with the numerous experiments with which the lecwas illustrated. The evolution of smoke and vapor and fire from what seemed nothing to their eyes was greeted with shouts of approbation; explosions met with their most un-bounded applause; and even when ineffectual fires paled at contact with noxious gases, their satisfaction was audibly expressed. When the lecturer exhibited at a moment's notice the intensely brilliant light produced by the union of phosphorus and oxygen, the young folks gave vent to the very heartiest outbursts of admiration; but when the odorous vapor began to invade their lungs and nostrils, they coughed for two minutes as If their hearts would break. And so did the old folks. Prof. Draper spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We have met this evening to discuss a subject of vital importance to the fiving crea. ture. In whatever light we may view it, we can do but very imperfect justice to so suggestive a theme in one lecture; but, since time is our inexorable master in this as in all other things, it only remains for us to accomplish what we may in the brief allotted space of a single hour. Atmospheric air bears three-fold relation to respiration, for we may consider their connection from a mechanical. chemical, or physiological standpoint. It is more especially to the second and third of these that we call your attention to-night, since they have a practical value that is self-evident. In past times this impalpable, invisible gaseous enveloper of our earth was regarded as an elementary body, but more exact methods of research have demonstrated that it is not simple, but very composite, containing two classes of ingredients: 1st, those which do not vary in their relative proportions to each other and to the whole mass; 2d, those which are so variable that the proportions change with every succeeding hour, and, we might almost say, with every

ceeding hour, and, we have a composed in the composed of the components in the clearest light, we have arranged them in a tabular form, a glance at which will show how rapidly we must proceed to perform a mere title of the work that is before us;

Invariable—Nitrogen, Oxygen.

Twentinble-Nitrogen, Oxygen.

\*\*Paranble-Carbonic Air; Ammonia; Carbonic Oxide; Vapor of Wate home; Salphureted Hydrogen, Nitric Acid; Corpucies, and various.

To understand the character of this composite atm phere, some explanations and experimental illustration of the properties of the prominent constituents are nece To understand the character of this composite atmosphere, some explanations and experimental illustrations of the properties of the prominent constituents are necessary. In pursuance of this plan, your attention is called to the jar placed upon the table. It has been filled with nitrogen gas; as you perceive it is coloriess, and if you were to test it as regards taste and smell, you would find it devoid of both, it, however, possesses properties of interest in its relations to combustion and respiration. To illustrate the first of these, I introduce a few candle flames into the atmosphere of nitrogen. As you see, they are instantly extinguished, not even a spark remaining to bear witness of the action that a few seconds ago was so vivid and beautiful. If instead of the candle flame we place a living warm-blooded creature in nitrogen gas, the vital flame that animates it, giving the powers of motion, sensation, and will, is also extinguished, and like the candle flame it has gone—no man knows whither.

OXYGEN,

From nitrogen let us turn to the second of the invariable constituents. Here we meet with an altegether different substance and though we look at the oxygen in yonder jar it, is not visibily distinguishable from the nitrogen we have just examined, but is equally colorless, educiess, and tasteless. We find that it acts in a very different manner when the candle-flames are submitted to its influence. See how trilliant they become as they

ac difference in the chemical action of these two gasses, does not afford as just an essimate of the power of oxy on as may be obtained from the illustrations to which our attention is now catled. Sulphur (as all who have mited a lucifer match know) burns with a feeble, pale

that these gases are actually present.

To accomplish this I take a jar half filled with a color-less gas called the deutoxide of nitrogen, and raising it from the water in which it is rosting, allow air to flow in. The gas instantly united with it, brown flames are produced, which are converted into an acid, that unites with the water, as we may show by the addition of a little blue litmus, which is instantly turned red. Examining the gas that remains in the jar, we find that it cannot support combustion, it is therefore the nitrogen with which we are already acquainted. Turning from this brief review of the properties of the leading constituents of the air, let us reflect for a moment on the advantages gained by the mixture of these two bodies. Either gas alone is incompetent to carry on the manifold processes connected with our daily life. Existence in an atmosphere of nitrogen is impossible, and even though we might live in a pure oxygen air, we should be confined to alter of raw meats and grain, for it would be impossible to use fire in the properties of of the uter. oxygen air, we should be impossible to use fire in the preparation of food, since both the viands and the uterists employed would be consumed in the flerce heat that oxygen generates, and if, as many think, man's nature is dependent on his food, we should be but little advanced

dependent on his food, we should be but aftic advanced beyond the lowest savages on our globe.

ONYGEN IN THE HUMAN SYSTEM.

By means of suitable and lingeniously-constructed mechanical contrivances, which we cannot now stop to describe, the air is conveyed into the lungs, and there brought into intimate contact with the blood as it courses through these organs. The oxygen is absorbed by the discs or floating cells of the fluid, and conveyed to the countest recessor of the system, to assist in carrying on

his inexorable will, as I might have done, had I been a Congress-woman, or a Major-Gencaless.

This is my memory of the great Cromwelliant-Secretary. I will not let it be thrust aside for the experience, or impressions of any other witness of his burdened and stormy life. In my portrait those imperious cyes which flashed "black lightnings" on all traitors, and sometimes blazed too much at random on friend and foe, shine always with a clear, cordial light, which not even the death-darkness can dim.

"Bleased the bride the sun shines on.

Eleosed the dead the rain rains upon."

We buried our friend under a dark, cold sky, amid rain and mist; but every day since, we have had singularly beautiful weather—soft, rich, relenting sunshine, which almost seemed sent to coax forth untimely flowers, to brighten his grave turf. So shill the complex the cloud of misapprehension and biame, and stay the storm of angry detraction. His country will make haste, like the earth, to grace his well-carned test with flowers and fadeless green.

It is pleasant to think that as Mr. Stanton wear hever in Congress, we have not to look forward to any great oratorical field-day, any Congressional funeral supplement, after the holidays. Here, a poor great man subject to this custom, never seems really buried and at rest, but somehow suspended between heaven and earth, like Mohammed's coffin, till this penpone ceremony of eulogizing has been gone through with. They say Mr. Stanton wide poor great man subject to this custom, never seems really buried and at rest, but somehow suspended between heaven and earth, like Mohammed's coffin, till this penpone ceremony of eulogizing has been gone through with the say is visit to Washington, in the Winter of 1808, spoke to me very admiringly of Mr. Stanton, with whom he had spent some pleasant hours. The Secretary impressed him not only as man of marked hadvisuality and power, fully up to his reputation, but as a gentleman of uncommitted the subject of a poor great man subject to this custom, never seem

equal of his verbal memory—that it was something quite marvelous. Mr. Stanton told him, he said, that he knew several of his books by heart—could recite entire chapters. Mr. Dickens, being a little incredation sperbage. Mr. Dickens, being a little incredation perbage. Mr. Dickens, being a little incredation of the same several of his books by heart—could recite entire chapters. Mr. Dickens, being a little incredation of his sasertion literally true—page after page from David Copperded, from Fickrick, and Ibelieve, other of the novels, was recited, with hardly the mistake of a word.

Of what immense advantage must such a memory have been all through his professional and official side. Yet if was doubtless quite as much an accomplishment as a gift—a faculty severely trained and constantly exercised.

I see Edwin M. Stanton compared to Boratius, to the him stand as an entirely new figure in history—on undoubted original, in our National Gallery. I world not alternpt to gild, to daintily carve, or moss over his sember, rugged, and craggy nature. I only hed fhat there were hidden within it crystals of purest poetic sentiment, and sweet waters of affection. I would only help keep in remembrance the stane whom he himself gave us all a sense of accurity.

and unfitting them to serve as the carriers of oxygen to the tissues. It is, therefore, cumulative in its ection, and a very small proportion is capable of producing profound physiological results, if the air thus contaminated is breathed for a considerable period of time.

It is a very common opinion that carbonic acid is the most serious vitintor of the air, but if we investigate the relation of carbonic oxide to iron we find that in rooms warmed by stoves and furnaces the latter gas is probably in the majority of instances the chief culput. For, though metallic iron is almost impervious to this gas at ordinary temperatures, it allows its passage, like water through a sieve, when the temperature is raised to a bright red beat. Usually this is the condition of a stove or furnace in the Winter season, and it necessarily follows that whenever carbonic ovide is moduced it must escape or furnace in the Winter season, and it necessarily follows that whenever carbonic oxide is produced it must escape through the iron and gain access to the air of the apartment, unless we employ a proper liming of soap-atone or some material which shall keep the metal at a lower temperature.

The next gas to which your attention is called is ozone. Its properties are similar to those of oxygen, and it is in reality a medified or active form of that element, possible to the contraction of the Its properties are not set in the control of that element, possessing the power of uniting with many substances at the
ordinary temperatures of the air, wille oxygen, as we
have seen, requires the heat to be raised to the point of
ignition. Its presence is determined by its action upon
paper that has been dipped in an aqueous solution of
starch and lodde of potassium. This it turns from a
white to a blue or brown color, according as it is more or
less concentrated. Owing to its active explizing power,
ozone is a valuable disinfectant, since it can decompose
noxious gases and vapors, converting them into harmless
bedies, and there is good reason for supposing that the
purity of the air after a thunder-storm is in part owing
to the conversion of a portion of its oxygen into ozone, bodies, and there is good reason for supposing that the purity of the air after a thunder-storm is in part owing to the conversion of a portion of its oxygen into ozone, and the consequent removal of the off-ensive ingredients. It has been stated that some epidemics, of which cholers is an example, reach their point of greatest malignancy when ozone has disappeared from the air, and that the decline of the epidemic and its disappearance are marked by the reappearance of azone. In rural districts it is nearly always present, while in the interior of large cities it is almost as uniformly absent, owing to the fact that it has been consumed in destroying the foul emmantions that prevail in these localities. Since ozone is very irritating to the respiratory organs it has been suggested that its sudden appearance of diseases of the callty.
It is a well ascertained and indubitable fact that under

It is a well ascertained and indubitable fact that under the influence of sunlight green plants decompose car-houle acid and set oxygen gas free. This is generally re-garded as a direct action of the light, but experiments have shown that if the gas dissolved in water is carefully removed before the plant is introduced, even though ear-bonic acid is supplied in sufficient quantity, the plant cannot decompose it in the light until the water is again charged with air. There is, therefore, some probability that the decomposition of carbonic acid by plants is not a direct but an indirect action, accomplished through the agency of czone. Whether this is true or not, it at least,

reap therein.

OTHER ELEMENTS.

Notice acid is only found after storms that have been attended by vivid flashes of lightning. It is of little in

The ammonia in the air is one of the products of putre-faction and decay. It occurs in largest quantity wherever these changes are taking place. A minute trace is always discoverable, but small as it is it bears an important re-lation to the vegetable kingdom, since it is the natural stimulant of the growth of plants. One of the character-stic properties of this substance is its exceeding solubil-ity in water, as it shown by the experiment known as

ordinary fluid perspiration, the system attempting in this manner to throw off the heat resulting from the oxidation remired to produce the muscular effort. On another day when the day is dry or the amount of moisture far below the point of saturation, great muscular effort may produce but little visible perspiration, even though the thermometer indicates a higher temperature. In this case vaporization from the body has been contous and sufficient to carry off the heat as fast as it was produced, and the full cooling effect of the process has been realized.

SUPPLIETED BYDROGES.

Sulphureted hydrogen is the most offensive to the senses of all the components of the air. Like the other gases and vapors we have examined, it is coloriess, possessing an otior which may be described as resembling that challted by an egg in an advanced state of putrefaction. This property, by indicating its presence, generally protects us from its evil effects. And even when the proportion is too munte to affect the sense of smell, we may still detect it by its action on various metallic compounds, some of which, as the carbonate of lead, are employed in the painting of woodwork. In linkartation of this property the gas, as it is evolved from a suitable apparatus, is passed through various solutions of metallic salis, when, as you perceive, the metallic sulphides are thrown down, or, in clemical pariance, precipitated as solids of different and sometimes brilliant colors. In the case of the lead sailt the precipitate is black, explaining to us the darkeeing that occurs in lead paints when they

thrown down, or, in cleaned a paramete, perspectively solids of different and sometimes brilliant colors. In the case of the lead sail the precipitate is black, explaining to us the darkening that occurs in lead paints when they are exposed to the continued action of this gas.

In its physiological relation, sulphureted hydrogen is a narcotic poison, and endowed with energy even when the proportion is very small. It acts on the iron of the blood disc, darkening it as it did the iron sail in yonder vessel, and desiroving the power of the disc to perform its function, produces a cumulative effect, as was the case with carbonic oxide.

The corpuscles or floating cells in the air, are of many different kinds. Some of the germs of cryptogamic and other lowly forms of plant life, and there is but little doubt that many of the discasses called contagious are conveyed by corpuscles or germs which attach themselves to the motes that we see dancing in the path of a sunbeam, and freight them with a poison which, when it is introduced into the respiratory apparatus of some unfortunate creature, generates the disease from which it was born.

The last of the constituents of the air indicated in our

into the respiratory apparatus of some unfortunate creature, generates the disease from which it was born.

The last of the constituents of the air indicated in our tables are the vapors with which it is charged. These are sometimes pleasant and agreeable, as is the case with the emanations from the great majority of flowers. But what shall we say of the vile odors from the kitchen and laundry that meet our nostrils as we cross the thresholds of many houses? It has been suggested that on the walls of our apartments there lie concealed the impressions of all the shadows that have fallen on them and that perhaps we may some day learn how to evoive them, as we now do those that have fallen on a photographic surface. Beautiful as this idea is, there is but small hope of its ever being realized, unless we first seek and discover the means of exorcising the palpable phosts of many dinners that cover the walls so thickly that even be who calculated how many ancels could dance on the point of a needle would fail to number them. Aroma from fine wines and costly spices, rich and julcy emanations from viants, roasted, boiled, and baked, odors strong and penetrating from vegetables, delicate and delicious from fruits and flowers—there they all he, blended together, covering and entombing the shadowy forms that passing figures have cast. The immaterial being lost in the material, who shall attempt their separation!

## THE LEWIS ABDUCTION CASE,

THE CHILD AWARDED TO THE MOTHER-CAPT. JOURDAN DETAILED FOR THEIR PROTECTION.

The case of Corinna Lewis was revived yesterday in the Supreme Court, at Special Term. In this proceeding, in which Mrs. Lewis seeks to recover her child from its father, who removed it from Boston with-

proceeding, in which arise levels seeks to recover her child from its father, who removed it from Boston without her knowledge, Judge Cardozo has given the following opinion:

Cardozo, J.—This matter lies within a very narrow compass. Mrs. Lewis brought an action against her husband in the State of Massachuseits, where they then resided, and of which they were citizens, to obtain a divorce. Process in the suit was duly served upon the defendant. Thus there is a litigation in the Courts of Massachuseits between citizens of that State, and in that light only is this matter to be considered, for the circumstance that the defendant claims to have become a citizen of this State is unimportant and in no way affects the matter, nor presents any new right, because the change, if made, was after the suit was brought, and after the order next mentioned had been served.

The Supreme Court of Massachuseits, in which the action was brought, having thus jurisdiction of the subject matter and of the parties, made an order which Dr. Lewis's evidence shows was served upon him, awarding the custody of the child? Corinna, to the plaintiff, Mrs. Lewis, during the pendency of the action.

After this the father, Dr. Lewis, is found within this State with the child in his possession. Thereupon the mother asks the aid of this Court, the child being brought by habeas corpus, before a Special Term thereof, to restore the child to her, that she and it may return to her home and county, if nothing else requires that he request should be granted. The Court is not asked to en-

by habeas corpus, before a Special Term thereof, to restore the child to her, that she and it may return to her home and county, if nothing else requires that her request should be granted. The Court is not asked to enforce an order of a foreign tribunal against one of its own citizens. No such question arises; it is only asked not to pormit a citizen of a sister State to defeat an order made by the Courts of that State between its own citizens by coming here apparently for the purpose of evading and avoiding his legitimate allegiance.

I ought not to, and do not pass upon the questions of fact so elaborately discussed before me. I have nothing to do with them. I find a valid order of a Court of a sister State, of competent jurisdiction, made in an action between its own citizens, awarding the custody of a child to its mother during a pending and andetermined littleation, and it is not for me to inquire into the propriety of the order. Whether it was regularly obtained, whether it is erroneous—whether for any reason a modification of its should be made, are all questions which belong exclusively and must be addressed exclusively to the Courts of Massachusetts. My duty demands that I should see that the order is respected, and that duty will only be performed by my making an order that the child be delivered to the mother, and that suitable protection be given, to the child in the mother's custody, and to the mother in the care and custody of the child long enough to enable her to return from our jurisdiction, which she has sought for the purpose of recovering her daughter, to the State of which she is a citizen. (See Judge Dowle, 8 John, 729).

John, 329.

If Capt. Jourdan, to whom I have confided the care of the infant during the proceedings, will assume the further the infant during the proceedings, will assume the further duty of extending such protection to the mother and child, the order way be drawn so as to direct and em-

power him to do so, otherwise it will command the Sher-iff to afford such protection. Let an order be entered

secordingly.

SETTLING THE ORDER—ARGUMENT OF COUNSEL.

The matter of settling the order in the above case came up for consideration soon after the order was made by loage Cardozo. Judge Cardozo.

Judge Cardozo.

Mr. Howe of counsel for Mrs. Lewis said he was ready.

on behalf of his client to present the order for settleon behalf of his client to present the order for settle-

Mr. Crosby of counsel for Mr. Lewis said that oppo Mr. Crosby of counsel for Mr. Lowis said that opposing counsel had served a copy of the order on him at a uninutes past 11 o'clock on Thursday morning, and that he did not see the opinion until 19 o'clock. The senior counsel associated with him, Judge Rindseye, was fulfilling an imperative engagement to attend a funcial, but would like to be present at the settlement of the order. Mr. Crosby asked that the settlement be postponed until to o'clock on Saturday morning, adding that Judge Birdseye had something to present relating to the order, of the nature of which he (Mr. Crosby) was ignorant.

ye had something to present relating for the order, of the inture of which he (Mr. Crosby) was ignorant.

Mr. Howe thought that Mr. Crosby was sufficiently amiliar with the case, and quite as competent to make objections to the order as Judge Birdseye was.

Judge Cardozo said there was nothing to amend if the

Judge Cardozo said there was nothing to amend it to order conformed with the decision.

Mr. Cresby referated his request for delay.

Mr. Howe said it was a matter for the court. He could see no object for delay, and it would inconvenience his chent, to say the least.

Mr. Crosby thought that Judge Birdseye would like something added to the order.

Judge Cardozo allowed the postponement asked, but said it was not likely the order would be changed.

THE ORDER.

Judge Cardozo allowed the postponement asped, but said it was not likely the order would be changed.

THE ORDIR.

The following is the form of order presented:
Upon the return to the writ of laties corpus hereis, and the traverses field threats, and upon the testimony taken, F. Howe, of course! for sevene Lewis, the relater, and untiter of Contina Lewis, and the Hon. Judge Bridger and L. C. The contine of Contina Lewis, and the Hon. Judge Bridger and L. C. The contine the Review of the Proofs and Contina Lewis, and the Hon. Judge Bridger and L. C. The contine the content for Wm. H. Lewis, the father of said Cortana to the content of the care, custody, and control of and Cortana the care, custody, and control of and Cortana Lewis, according to the order of the Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts, heretolore made to that end, and that no person interfers with or in any way moiest said Serene Lewis, in the State of Massachusetts, beretolore made to that end, and that no person interfers with or in any way moiest said Serene Lewis, in the State of New York. And it is further articles that Capt. John Jourdan of the Sixth Precinct Metropolitan Police of the City of New York, in winese custody the and Cortana now is, do forthwith deliver up and Cortana to said related Serene Lewis, in the State of New York. And it is further articles that Capt. John Jourdan of the Sixth Precinct Metropolitan Police, de enforce the sixtuation of this coalor, as Captain of the New-York in which the said Captain death of the City of the Sixth Propolitan Police, de enforce the sixtuation of this coalor, and and Captain and Captain of the New-York in the castody of said Server Lewis and Server Lewis and Server Metropolitan Police, de enforce the sixtuation of the Sixth Propolitan Police, de enforce the sixtuation of the Sixth Propolitan Police, and that said Capt. John Jourdan de sacroit in the State of New-Work, and see and Carthan and Server Lewis and Metallian and Server Lewis and Metallian and Server Lewis and Metallian and Ser

#### THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE. UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS OFFICE.

An Important Distillery Case.—The case of
the United States agt, George Hoffman, David Leidersdorf, Philip Leidersdorf, and Julius Eaymond, came on
for examination before Commissioner Shields yesterday.

The defendants are alleged to have been the real owners and proprietors of an extensive distillery at Nos. 102
and 104 Hester-st, which was run to the name of David
Ellan as ostensible owner and proprietor, and to have run
off likelity during the latter part of 1898 large quantities
of whisky by means of a rubber hose, from the distillery
to a compounding house at No. 196, adjoining the distillery.

to a compounding noise at 85. 165, Adjusting the lery.

Assistant District-Attorney Purdy appeared for the Government, and Joseph Beil for the defendants.

A large number of Internal Revenue officers and persons who are regarded as members of the "whisky ring" were present auxiously watching the proceedings.

David Ellau, the ostensible owner of the distrilery, and who, it appears, has had some misunderstanding with the accused parties, was called as a Government witness. He testified: I live at No. 35 Attorney-st; am a salesman for Messrs. Savin, Clark & Co., No. 373 Broadway; in September, 1868, I was in the distrilery business at Nos. 102 and 104 Hester-st.; I kept the books; George Hoffman, David Leidersdorf, Philip Leidersdorf, and Julius Eaysond were the uranyietors of the distillery; don't behave David Leidersdorf, Philip Leidersdorf, and Julius Raymond were the proprietors of the distillery; don't beheve that I made application to the Assessor of the District to carry on the business of distiller on those premises in my own name; I left the books in the possession of David Leidersdorf; the names of the proprietors of the distillery were not entered in the books; during September, 1898, about 45 barrels of which were distilled, on an average, each day in the distillery, were distilled, on an average, each day in the distillery.

id was sold by George Homman, and adding a sold by George Homman, and in my name.

The defense was instructed by the Commissioner to roduce the books of the distillery at the next hearing.

Mr. Purdy informed the Commissioner that the Government had intended at the present hearing to introduce nent had intended at the present hearing to introduce the witness going to the real gist of the case. herestimony of a witness going to the real gist of out, as this witness was not present, he would

Before Mr. Instice Cardozo.—The Bowne Estate.—Elizabeth R. Bowne agt. A. B. Buryen and others.—In this matter, reported yesterday in Tim Third Ne. the plaintiff counsel concluded the reading of the papers.

Estate—Elizabeth R. Boene agt. A. B. Durgea and others.—In this matter, reported yesterday in Tim Thurner, the plaintiff's counsel concluded the reading of the papers on her behalf. Mr. T. C. T. Buckley, for the widow of Gilbert W. Bowne, now the wife of the defendant H. B. Duryea, asked that whatever the decision of the Court on the main question as her property was he hen of dower and in any case the income of that property would be her's either as dower or as her's in fee, under the agreement, the Receivership be medified as to her and she be permitted to manage the property set apart to her and receive its rents. She further asked that she we let in to answer as of her separate estate.

Mr. Nash presented the answers of the trustees. It appears that Samuel Bowne, the grandfather, had a brother Redman Bowne, who left the bulk of his property to his brother Samuel, and some of this property came directly from him to Samuel R. Duryea, H. B. Duryea's son. It was this property and the property coming directly for Samuel Bowne on which Mr. Duryea claimed an inheritance from his deceased son, and not on any of the property that came from fillert W. Bowne. It seems from the answers that the trust being unusually burdensome, the trustees declined to act unless duly compensated. They claim that one reason why the division of the interests was not made was that plaintiff had drawn more on her share than the other hemeficiary, and an accounting was, therefore, necessary. They deny any unfairness in the valuation of the property, and under the interests was not made was that plaintiff had drawn more on her share than the other hemeficiary, and an accounting was, therefore, necessary. They deny any unfairness in the valuation of the property or any independent of the property can be desired to act unless duly compensated. They claim that one reason why the division of the interests was not made was that plaintiff had drawn more on her share than the other hemeficiary, and an accounting was, therefore, necessary.

of the plaintiff. The case at noon was adjourned over.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Ingraham, P. J., Barnard and Brady, J. J.—A State of War.—George Harden agt. James P. Boyce.—The defendant indersed a note, drawn in 1890, at 12 months, for \$3.802.75. He was a resident of Greenville, S. C., and the war had broken out long before the note was due. The note was protested, and the notary took the usual course in time of peace—posted the motice in the Post-office, addressed to the defendant in South Carolina. Of course it did not go. The Court below, on the trial of the case, gave a direction for a verdet for the plaintiff, but directed the exceptions to be heard at the General Term, before the entry of the judgment.

On the appeal the plaintiff argued that the law having been fully compiled with, the defendant was liable.

The defendantis argued that the general rate that notice might be suspended so long as there was an absolute preventing cause implied that such cause was recognized by the law as not allowing the notice, and that the further rule, that in such case notice is must be given as early possible, had not been compiled with. The further point was taken that the war having suspended all communication between the United States and South Carolina, the attempt to communicate a notice was unlawful and therefore void. The Court reserved its decision. R. H. Corbett for plaintiff, Mr. Larreque for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Before Mr. Justice Freedman—Stock Hypothecation.—Invisall agt. Josha and others.—The plaintiff deposited with Joshya & Co., in January, 1864, 800 shares of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s stock as a security for \$54,000 loaned-to him. The defendants pledged the same stock for a loan to them. In 1895 they got into difficulties, and being mable to deliver the stock to plaintiff they sold him their interest in a cotton crop then growing in Louisana. The plaintiff charges that they represented that there were soo acres of this cotton, in which their interest was three-fourtly, while in reality there were less than 50 acres, and that iff an entirely wortniess condition. On this assignment he released his clain og the stock Transaction. The plaintiff now brings an action for damages for false representations, and aver that when they sold the crop it was highly probable it would fully pay, and more, the indebtedness on the stock. The case came up on a motion to send a commission to Louisana to examine certain search of the send and contrained the latent was the results and accounts of the latent was called and the second and the second contrained to the send a commission to Louisana to examine certain search of the second contrained to the seco Before Mr. Justice Freedman-Stock Hypothe indeptenness on the score. The case came up on a mo-tion to send a commission to Louisiana to examine cer-tain negro field hands, of whom but four were named. Defendants objected that the commission was too vague, especially when sent to men who had but lately obtained their freedom.

The Court denied the commission. Mr. T. B. Eldridge for plaintiff; Mr. Bockstaver for derendants.

SUPERIOR COURT.-GENERAL TERM. SUPERIOR COURT.—GENERAL TERM.

Before Monell, J., Friedman and Spencer, J. J.

Van Pelt agt. Otter.—The piaintiff sued the defendant for \$2,500 for counsel fees in a suit brought by him against the Brevoort Petroleum Oil Company. The defendant actually compromised the suit for \$1,000, of which he paid a part to John H. Hull. The case really turned on the question of whether Van Pelt and Hull were partners, and whether Otter had the right to think that Hull's nections in the settlement were the action of both Van Pelt and Hull. The jury below decided against Mr. Otter, and he now appeals, claiming that the Court should not have submitted the matter to the jury on the evidence that it was wrong in its charge, and that the jury found against the evidence. Decision reserved. Mr. Van Peit for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpeel for defendant, appellant.

CIRCUIT COURT—KINGS COUNTY.

Before Judge Gilbert.—Johnson Robinson, physician, brings suit against Henry wiel to recover \$537, and interest, for medical services. It appears, by the testimony, that the parties were old friends of some 40 years' standing. Wiel, the defendant, is an opulent German citizen, who had had a mortgaze on the dector's property, and was in the habit of calling at the doctor's office frequently for interest money. During these times the usual general remarks about health passed, and the broker gave up another doctor, and submitted to the prescriptions of the plaintiff for pressure of blood to the head. The friends finally quarreled about the mortgage and interest; a foreclosure ensued, and then the doctor brought in a bill for \$537. The doctor claims that this was the explicit contract for the services from \$900 to \$1,000. The plaintiff denied the contract, saying there was no agreement, and that he visited the doctor's office 24 times. This he was willing to pay, beside \$50 for another case, and \$17 for medicine. The Jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$537 and interest.

## CRIMINAL.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge Bedford, George Wilson, who pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. The calendar balag made up exclusively of bail cases, none was ready whom called, and the Court was adjourned until Monday.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, before

Justice John Cox, who made his first appearance in the character of a magistrate, James Whalen was charged, by Mrs. Mary Murray of No. 444 First-ave, with having come to her place on Thursday evening, asking her to see one of the bearders. Failing to find him, he was accomedated with a room all night. Yesterday morning he pat on an overcoat belonging to somebody else, and left. He was chased and captured, and in his possession were found four watches, one of them gold, and six watch-chains and guards. As no one in the house claimed them, they were kept by the police to await the owners. Whalen pleaded poverty in extenuation, and was committed.

At the Tombs Police Court, Justice Dowling At the Tombs Police Court, Justice Dowling committed to the Peninentary for six meants, John F. Sheppard and John Smith, who were found on the public street drunk and disorderly and flourishing pistols... Charles Henninger was hirested yesterday on a charge of stealing from his employer, Frederick W. Smith of No. O Waterst. The complainant stated that within a few months past Henninger had collected and appropriated over \$500. On Sept 23, he had obtained from Henry Rucheishnuson of No. 425 First ave., \$150, and this was only one instance of many. Americh Caiden and Wesley Mulkin were committed for being found in possession of a wagon, valued at \$150, which had been stolen from Chauncey J. Warrington of Crescent Village, Saratoga County, N. Y. Edward H. Welliner of No. 174 Houston-str, pretenday railed at the Jewelry store of Edward H.

COURT OF APPEALS. - CALENDAR. 

#### FLUSHING DRAINAGE COMMISSION.

THE TOWN DIVIDED INTO SEVEN DISTRICTS. The Commissioners appointed to secure the proper drainage of the town of Flushing report that they have divided the town into seven districts -three districts surveyed and mapped. In two districts only have the Commission built covered drains or sewers; the remain-ing district will be drained by open ditches. The four

ing district will be drained by open ditenes. The four districts not mapped will be drained by open ditenes, and but very little covered sewers built.

The Commission have laid an assessment of \$29,000, which has been partly collected, on No. 4 (Whitestone) District, which was the estimated expense of draining this district. District No. 5 comprises nearly the whole of Flushing village; the estimated cost of drainace, \$10,000. District No. 5, or Modon District, lies north of the village, and bounded by Flushing Bay; the estimated

\$119,000. District No. 6, or Modon District, lies north of the village, and bounded by Flushing Bay; the estimated cost for draining this district is \$31,000, of which work to the amount of \$25,000 had been done.

The Commission has in no case caused the assessment of one district to be used in another, and in no case where property has been assessed for drainage will there he a reassessment of it. In perfecting the plans and laying enlivert branches, property which has not been assessed will then be taxed. As fast as one district is completed the Commission propose to take up another, and to entire town is drained. All tax work has been ased will then be taxed. As fast as one district pleted the Commission propose to take up another, the entire town is drained. All the work has been by contract.

# NAMES PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED. FROM SAVANNAH-In strainship Len.—Miss Etts Mvers, W. Mvers, J. McConnaw, J. Alber, Geo. W. Fielding, J. Dauglas, J. C. wright, B. Bures, J. H. Sergesas, H. D. Albrach, Mass. J. Erowa, M. Marwicz, Mass Frederika Dearborn,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

N. Racka-Ida F. Taylor, Portland, Oregan, Ymnord, Johnson, Sogna, Briga-Pannie, Nichols, Harvas, Harve & Aubrey, Hanmoud, Barbaoes, John McDonald, Silles, St. Johns, N. B., Schra, Harve & Pannie, Ruith, Campeschy, M. Brocks, James, S. Japo de Cubar I Thomas J. Frazier, Modge, Havana, M. A. Ivins, Bodino, Norfolk, William, Onthouse, Kingalon, Jam.; M. R. Staples, Coffin, Caplessa, W. G. Dearborn, Scale S. Savannii; A. G. Lauson, Sankert, Stambord, ARRIVED.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, indo-Bark Spred, Natrig, Ilio Jaceiro, 43 days, c Brig Alf, Stein, Rio Janeiro, 19 days, coffee Schr. Neilie Burgess, McKeon, Savannah, 4

The steamship Prosests, from New-York, a mountage. After delarking passengers as

# Port-Blardens' Mutler.

PORT. WARDENS' OFFICE, No. 23 William at. \$ NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with Section 4 of the Act passed Aord 14, 1857, entitled "An Act to Reorganise the Wardens Office of the Port of New York," to all nervous interested in, or having charge of the subject matter of such impoirt matters and the following years are now under examina-

÷	at .	
	Steamship Albemarle	7 N. B.
	Stermoutp Issue Bell	2 N. R.
	Steamehip Leo	14 14 2
	Steamenth Paper reserved	Carried State
	Ship Fiorence	raibite.
	Bark Fried	7 8 16
	Ville Carrie Warr	STEIN'S.
	Marine Harris Harrist Control of the	4 D. H.
	MINTHORNE TOMPKINS.	President
3	kru's Hennissey, Secretary.	

## Religious Hotices.

Allenest, M. F. Church, between flivington and Delances ats.

-Prescring un SUNDAY by the Paster, the Rev. Gitto, LANSING FAV-LOK, at 104 a. m., and 51 p. m. Sacrament at 3 o'clock. Young people's graver meeting, at 6 o'clock. Scats free. Strangers and others are cor-hally invited.

ally invited.

Advent Meetings.—Sider H. S. Flavid: formerly of the St. Advent Meetings.—Sider H. S. 138 West Twenty fourthest, ours Mission, will be with the Church, No. 138 West Twenty fourthest, urse times on the SSBBATH and the four century through the week at first Mondaly. Preaching also at 405 Granded. SABBATH is, us. At the Mount Piensant Baptist Church, Sesati, N. J.

At the Mount Piersand Baptist Church, Newark, N. J.
SUNDAY, Jan. 9, proching at 10:39 a. m., and 7:39 p. m. Sabhathschool at 2 velocis. Young People's Preservementing at 4 p. m. Lecture
on TUESDAY EVENING. Preparementing on THUESDAY EVENING.
A Remarkable Prophesy.—Bishop SNOW will preach in the
Entreasit. Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 p. m. Seats five.
Subject. "The King of Glarr Riding and Assa" Zech. iz. 9.

At the Everett Rooms, Broadway and Thirty-fourth-st, Rev.
MOSES HULL will speak before the Society of Spiritualists, SUNDAY, at 69 and 74 o'clock. Children's Lycenm at 21 p. m. Sociable,
PRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock.

A Free Service.—At the SABBATH EVENING service in the
Regardary Tabersander course; Thirty-fourth-st, all the seats are free.

and Eleventh st. Pressylerinn congregation.—Services on SABBATH at 10s a. m. and 74 p. m. Pressileng by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS. Sabatta-School at 9 a. m. and 24 p. m. CHAMBERS. Sabhath-school at 7 a. m. and 7; p. m.

At the Church of Our Savior (Sixth Universalist) Thirty-fifth-st. per Sixth-sc., the Rev. J. M. FULLMAN, Pastor. MORNING, 104, EVENING 7‡ o'clock; Sauday-achool, 3 p. m.

At Messianh's Church, Seventh-ave., between Eleventh and Taeffth-six—Preaching SABHATH, 9th, Afternoon at 3 and Evening 7 o'clock, by Rev. J. A. HEASIV. Text, p. m., Mark 8:36, concluding with community. All members of the Church are especially myited. Stranger always welcome. Seats free.

Strangers arways welcome. Seats free.

A. Mass Temperance Meeting will be held in the Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. McElroy s), couper of Fourteenth st. and Sixth ave., MONDAT EVENING. Jan. 10, at 74 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, HORACE GREELEY, Rev. Dr. RIDGWAY, and others.

Amity Baptist Church, Rev. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, D.

, will preach (D. V.) in this Church West Fifty fourth-st, near Eight t, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 104 o'clock. Sabbath school at 24 1 communion at 34 p. m. nd commonion at 3p. m.

Church of the Strangers, large Chapel of the University
Assimptor square.—Rev. Dr. DKEMS is to preach To-ModROW a

State, and 3p. m. Free seats. Condisi invitation and special sitten

tion to strangers.

Capt. Charters will deliver his popular legture on "The Missing Men of Society" at Neptune Hall, 405 Grand-st., on SUNDAY EVEN. ING. at 75 o'clock. Admission free.

Calvary Buptist Church.—Rev. Mr. THOMAS of Putstov. Penn., will preach in the Calvary Expluse Church West Tennity third at between Fifth and Sixth aves., SUNDAY, at 104 a. m. and 75 p. in.

Church of the Puritans.—Freeching by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, is the Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-righthest. SABBATH MORNING at 104 velock. Scate free, and all persons invited. Subset: "To Mechanics of Prager,"

in the Hall, corner of Bradway and Twenty-eighth at. SARLATH MORNING at 104 o'clock. Seats free, and all persons invited. Subject: "The Mechanics of Praver."

Dunne M. E. Church, Hadson, between Spring and Dominicate—The Rev. John E. COOK MAN will preach in the Morning at 104, and Dr. W. L. HARGES in the Eventual of under God, to occupy the graund once taken by the early Methodiats, both in doctrine and disc. pline. An old minister of the Stethodiat Engagenesis Church, the Rev. R. Pomeroy, writes: "I find, on residing and facility of course, the Rev. R. Pomeroy, writes: "I find, on residing and facility of worth the field, that I have brought bone a load from New York. The condict rages everywhere between Oil Methodian, in its simplicity and power, and the New School Methodiats. If the fashionable worldly Methodiats are in religious, are ever accepted of God in the lowest sems—thousands who have gone before, and thousands who are now on their way, have a great amount of anyther religion, more than is constraint a salvation."

We do not believe that sitter God or the Bible has olanged to accommodate the fashionable tendences of the age. Who among the oil-fashioned members of the Methodiat Richropal Church are not greed in seeing the suckey everywhere virtuessed no Communous Sahlab, in receiving members late the Church who profess to have renounced the devil and all his works, the vain pounp and glory of the world, with all coverions dealers of the fields, so that they will not follow or be led by them at the same time are dressed in the tip of the fields—Freelan bend artificial flowers. Seathers, gold, varyings, breast pine, watch, chains, &c. &c. Who is to bismospheric in poly of the world, with all coverions dealers of the fields, so that they will not follow or be led by them at the firm and mong them, and with us contend cartestly for the faith wore delivered to the saluts.

From Methodiata.—Trees. Osciplices. Hymi Books, Minotex, etc., other free Methodiats in relevers SABBATH in New York, at the Hall corne

Free Methodists meterory SABATH in New York, at the Hall corons of Significant better and Sighth are, for preaching at 101 a, m, and 18 from the Methodist and our meeting house current of Tacatyon first st, and Them, An are

first it and Thirdwise (Goranus), at log a.m., 3 and 7 p. m. An are corchally newled.

Free Methodists in Brooklyn.—A meeting for real horizons is held at the continuous of Stor. JOSEPH MACKEY, No. 101 Montaguests, army Fallon's Evid Nillou at 3 p. m.

Five Points Mission Side of the Old Brower, 31 Perkeds—the original Mandon at the Points—The Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superhiesenter, Presching at 104 o'check, a.m., and 2 p. m. Principal Sundays chook from 2 to 6 p. m. Shart addressor by visitors, singing by the children. Freeds of the cause are invited.

Five Points Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. ShiAFFER, Superhiese, the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. ShiAFFER, Superhiese, the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. ShiAFFER, Superhiese, the original Mission at the Points, in and at 7 p. m. Principal Sunday Subsoli from 2 to 4 Schook a.m., and at 7 p. m. Principal Sunday Subsoli from 2 to 4 Schook p. m.; a host difference by Vasitors.

Singing by the Children. Firends of the Mission are invited.

French Church du St. Eaprit, Ber. Dr. VERREN Pectus Di ne serios in French evert SUNDAY MORNING at 10% o'clor).

Go ceme-sat, M. E. Church, between Broome and Spring statement of the SunDay of t

Howard Mass, on and House, for Little Wand review to New-Bosery.—hab, with school at \$1 \text{p. m., and presching at \$1 \text{p. m., and presching at \$1 \text{p. m.}\$ in the chapet. All area, when the west transfer has eschesial notion of the New Mass. Well in the Second Section of the West Transfer has prescribed to the mass and the West Transfer has the clock. As means for. The public see a wited.

PRED RVANS at folks on and 's P. D.

New-York Port Society.—Prosching TO-Michigow at the
Marmow Catenth, course of Catentha and Madisco-sts, at 10 s. as
for the Postor, Rev. E. D. MURPHI, and at 5 p. n. by the Bre.
WILLIAM W. ATTRIBUTY. Peess bing size of the Madison
corner of Water and Doversta, by the R. "G. W. JONES and at 22
Greenwicks, by the Associate Pastor, Es.". SENJ. F. MILLIAMS,
both at 3 of clock p. m.

forty-recorded a Salpath school at 2 p. m. Senis ft.

Rev. Wayland Hoys, in aid of the lenisting ford of Trim
Sapitst Church, will felliver mit popular feeting. What was and Whe
Across the Continent, at Sictoway Hall, MONDAY MVN, MING, Jan
O, to be presented by a grand organ voluntary. Tricate 50 cts.

Rev. Isome Westcott, D. D., will preach by the Graouth Rapitel Church, Ethy-Greekst, between Ninth and Teath area

Rev. S. A. Corey., D. D., will preach in the Murray fin

Rev. R. S. Foster, D. D., will preach at St. Luke's M. H.

R. M. Stratton, Paster of Lexingtonave M. R. Church Rr. second st. will preach SASBATH MORNING at big a n the RVENING at 72. Evening subject: "Enjah at Horsh." G

St. Mark's Church, Second-str. and Buth at -Res. WM. RDD RR. D. D. of Philadelphia will preach SUNDAY, Jan. 9. Services at ya m. and one of the Church, East Novemby accounted - the Ster De. YNG, Sector of at Canaga's Church, will preach as SUNDAY

84. John's M. E. Church, Fibr-thield, between Bead-ers and Right are—The Rev. T. T. KENDRICK will address the wish thath-school at 2 or clock p. m. and preach in the EVEXING A 7 or clock The Pastur, the Rev. WM. GONS, will preach in the MORNING in its the morning and the Rev. JAMES A

inch, Brooklyn, will preach at Trinity Cuapet, Twente-tith at, arandwar, on St'NDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, for the Church Recting. On. Service (Choral) to begin at 13 o clock. Sente from Subject The Rev. Dr. R. Davidson of Philadelphia, formerly of New Brunswick, N. J., will preach by the Formerly A. Preshricatas Clorch, near Lexington are, on SUNDAY, the 2th Inst., at [0] a. m. and 24 p. a. All are layied.

Prayer meeting at 71 p. m.

Internalist Services at Oriental Hall (Second Serbert) 78
Ent I works services at Oriental Hall (Second Serbert) 78
Ent I works services, just east of Teindaye, SUNDAY SORRING,
Inc. 2. SUNDAY SORRING,
Inc. 2. SUNDAY SORRING,
Internalist Services at Brevoort Hall (First Mossics Society,
Fifty-fourth-st. Just nest of Thirdaye, SUNDAY AFTER SOON, Jes.
2. commencing at \$9\$ p. Seats free. A cordial welcome to all. Minster, Rev. CHARLES FLURIER.

rdest, and Penilbavo. Rev. J. Milliam.

preceding, 19t. a. in., by Chaplain Rev. C. C. McCalle. Keening, by preceding, 19t. a. in., by Chaplain Rev. C. McCalle. Keening, by r. H. B. BIDGAWAY, D. D., pastor St. Paul's M. E. C. Preaching sery erecking during the week except Saturday. Monder evening by haplate McCalle. Tuesday by Pastor O. G. IREDSTROM. M. C. A., new building, corner Foorthers and Twestrethin.
 Social Bible Class at 4:30 p. m., on SUNDAY, Jan S. Speciesing service for young men at 7:30, to be addressed by Rev. DONN HALE.

Young Men's Christian Association, of the Chy of Sex York Twenty thinlat, corner Fourth are-New-York, Jan. Annual election of four Directors for five years to take the Riler A. Brick, Cornelius R. Agusw, Thatcher M. Adams, and Horace Winners, whose term of office has expired, will be held MONDAY, Jm. 10, between the lours of S. and 10 p.m. 8, BOLTON BANGS, Recording Secretary.

"Tammin's?" - To MORROW (Saniar) EVENING - Rev. EO. FRANCIS TRAIN preaches on "Old Fegins of the Bible con-tred to the beautiful character of the Savier."

Monthly Concert of the Morning Star Sanday-School,

Monthly Concert of the Morning Star Sanday-School,

HUTCHINSON FAMILY will sing, Rev. ALFARD TAYLOR of the
city, and Rev. G. H. BALL of Buffelo, will address the meeting. SUNDAY, at 2 p. m., Apollo Hall, corner Twenty-eighth at, and Breadway,
Admission Family.

#### Brn Coods. GARDNER BREWER & Co.,

57 FEDERAL STREET BOSTON.
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AGENTS FOR THE Amerikang Manufacturing Co., Stark Mills, Salishury Mills, Hamilton Woolen Co., Namaske Mills, FURS.

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ENAMELED SLATE MANTELS-Plain, Mar-Alay, Sints work of every description, siam and ornamental.

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Between Finh and Sixth area. MARBLE and MARBLEIZED MANTLES.

Five hundred Mantles of the latest designs on hand. A there is count allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, "Mass IN East Kighteenth at, mear Third are, N. Y. MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS - Rich and elegant designs from \$9. \$12. \$15. up to \$150. T R STRWART & Co., \$60 Sixth-ave., bet. Thirty-67th and Thirty-sixth-at MARBLE MANTELS, Wainscoting, Pedes-tals, &c., to exact juitation of all foreign markers MIDDLE FIELD COMPANY, 1,209 Broadway.

### Bentistry.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION one must approved manner, do nothing but KXTRACT TEXTH and to the WITHOUT PAIR-or 2000 patients testify. See siete names at the office. No. 19 Cooper lastitute.

# Miscellaneous.

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Pitaburgh, Penn.

PATENT INNER HAIR SOLE, a positive Cure for Cold Peet, and a Presentire against Gorghe, Colds, and Electrostics.

These Soles are manufactured from Horse Hair, prepared expressly for this perpose, and knit into shape, doing away with all ambatance lies to gather or absorb moisture. They are warranted to keep the first warm and dry, and if not found to be as described the money will be refinited. famuel.

Price 75 cents a pair. Postage 18 cents. The trade supplied on lib eral terms. Address

ANDREWS & Co., 34 Shu at. Boards. SMITH & WESSON'S ARMY

CARTRIDGE REVOLVER, with extra opinders for loss as musilion, having double the pecutration of any pints; in disk also, our three smaller Pistols. Sold by our agent, M. W. ROSINSUS. No. 79 Chambers at